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Summary

For the determination of the interrelationship among the hybrid and its presumed parents, the Japanese *P. polyblepharum* complex was examined by the paper chromatography. Eight different spots were recognized in the chromatogram patterns. They were numbered according to the order of their Rf values, and are listed in Table 1. Table 2 shows the results obtained from 13 species and 2 varieties including the putative parents of hybrids and their allied species. Table 3 shows the results obtained from the chromatogram patterns in 26 hybrids, and those of their putative parents are also shown for comparison. Although these results may not always give positive evidence of actual hybridization, these chromatographical data, coupled with morphological evidence, supported their postulated parentages.

Oヒハツモドキについて (山崎 敬) Takasi YAMAZAKI: On a cultivated Piper in Ryukyu

ヒハツモドキは八重山諸島に栽培され、香料として使われ、石垣にからんで野生状態となっている。華南にある P. hancei Maxim. の学名があてられているが、真の P. hancei は、葉の中脈は殆んど側脈をださず 3 行脈状で、花穂は細長い。 ヒハツモドキは中脈からも太い側脈をだし羽状脈状で、花穂は太く短い。 これは正宗氏が報告したように、東南アジアに広く分布し、栽培もされる P. retrofractum Vahl である。ただ正宗氏は P. hancei も異名に含めているが賛成できない。これは華南、トンキンの野生種で、香料として利用されることもない。Maximowicz が P. hancei を報告したさいに、ヒハツモドキも混同したのが混乱のもとである。

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Distr. Malaysia, Indo-China and Philippines. Naturalized in Ryukyu.